

STEALS \$20,000 IN SILKS TO PAY DUES IN LODGES

Fifteen or Twenty Fellow Employees Had Been Discharged Under Suspicion.

In order to pay his dues and other obligations in a dozen lodges to which he belonged and maintain in the Mulberry Bend district his pose as a well-to-do and liberal entertainer, Antonio Dellorini, fifty-six years old, for six years systematically robbed the American Silk Finishing Company, Nos. 174 to 180 Worth street, by which concern he was employed, of nearly \$20,000 worth of goods.

During the period in which Dellorini carried on his peculations some fifteen of his fellow employees were discharged on suspicion, but suspicion never attached to Dellorini until a \$2,500 robbery on Dec. 28 prompted the American Silk Finishing Company to ask aid from the police.

Detectives Devott, Nelson and Foley learned that between the time the robbery occurred on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 28, and the time of opening Monday morning, Dec. 30, \$2,500 worth of silk disappeared from the top floor. There had been no forcible entry. The detectives also learned that all the other robberies in the last six years had been mysterious.

DELLORINI HAD ACCESS TO THE PLACE AT ALL TIMES.

By questioning the night watchman, the detectives found that Dellorini was a sort of factotum about the place—the last man to leave and the first to arrive. No particular attention was paid to his comings and goings and not infrequently he returned to the warehouse, of which he had a key, after he had registered himself off duty by the time clock method in the morning.

The months watched Dellorini. Last Saturday two trunks were sent from Dellorini's home to an express office in Pearl street.

The trunks were consigned to Louis Dellorini of Carlstadt, N. J., Antonio's twenty-one-year-old son. The detectives seized the trunks, which were full of silk, and arrested Dellorini at the express office to-day and asked about the two trunks. He was told they had been shipped. Louis then went to his father's home, where he found his brother Mario, twenty-five years old, of No. 25 Green street, Brooklyn.

The father and two sons were arrested.

Dellorini confessed at headquarters. He said his sons were not implicated in the robberies, and Louis had innocently acted as custodian of trunks filled with stolen silk until the father could dispose of it.

HIS METHOD SIMPLE BUT IT WORKED WELL.

The method of robbery was simple. Dellorini would sneak back into the warehouse, select what silk he wanted and drop it from a rear window on the top floor to the roof of a building at No. 3 Mulberry street. Then he would stand on the ledge, close the window and jump down after the silk, spanning in the leap an airshaft five feet wide. Finally he would carry the silk, a roll at a time, to his own home.

Dellorini's employers were amazed when they learned that he had confessed to the robberies. They had regarded him as the most reliable man in the service of the company. As for the fifteen men who were discharged on unwarranted suspicion, their feelings toward Dellorini are beyond description.

MONEY TRUST INQUIRY RESUMES WITH RYAN AMONG WITNESSES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Further inquiry into the so-called "concentration of money and credits" confronted the House Banking and Currency Committee to-day with the resumption to-day of the money trust investigation. Before the holiday adjournment the committee concluded most of its investigation of stock exchanges and clearing houses, leaving only minor details under those heads to be placed in the record. The concentration of money and credits, the principal branch of the money trust probe, will conclude the committee's efforts, and Chairman Pujo expects to have a report before the House by Feb. 1.

Financiers and business men from New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago are under subpoena to appear before the committee in the series of hearings begun to-day. Comptroller of the Currency Lawrence O. Murray was scheduled as one of the first witnesses. Thomas Fortune Ryan also will appear this week.

Chairman Pujo, of the committee, flatly refused to comment on the report of the selling of William Rockefeller for Honduras.

"He can sail to the ends of the earth so far as the committee is concerned," Pujo declared. "We have served him with a subpoena; we are through with our part of the task."

Asked what action might be taken in case Rockefeller did not put in an appearance here on Jan. 13, the date specified in the subpoena, Pujo refused to speculate. He also would not say whether the committee regarded acceptance of service by Rockefeller's counsel as legal service on Rockefeller's behalf.

\$2,000,000 in Continental American. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The latest estimate of the population of continental United States places the figure at \$2,000,000 on Jan. 1, 1912. This figure was used by the Treasury Department experts in determining that of the total money in circulation in the country on that date \$1,000,000, the amount per capita was \$4.72.

KILLS NEW BABY AND HIMSELF AND NEARLY SLAYS WIFE

Middleton's Attempt to Destroy Family Balked by Visit of Grandmothers.

Two middle-aged women met on the stairway of the tenement at No. 588 Concord avenue, Bronx, to-day. They nodded to each other without cordiality and climbed side by side to the third floor, where they stopped outside the door of the flat occupied by Frank Middleton, a piano tuner, thirty-four years old, his wife, Mary, nineteen years old, and their three-day-old girl baby—the first.

Mrs. Frank Middleton, the mother of Middleton, and Mrs. John Donegan, the mother of Middleton's wife, had come to help take care of the baby and the young mother, who had not been attended by a physician in her confinement, and was very ill.

The door was locked. The women knocked. Then they pounded frantically. An odor of gas was heavy in the hall. While Mrs. Donegan threw herself at the door time and again, Mrs. Middleton went downstairs and got the janitor. Climbing up a fire escape ladder, the janitor entered the Middleton flat through a window and opened the door. The mothers rushed in. They found William Middleton dead on the bed, with the end of a tube attached to a gas jet in his mouth. By his side lay his wife, unconscious, with her dead baby in her arms.

Young Mrs. Middleton was hurried to Leabon Hospital, unconscious. Her condition is critical. The infant and Middleton had been dead three or four hours when the two mothers entered the flat.

It appears that Middleton, a moody sort of young man, did not want the baby. He had been married less than a year. Doubtless his intention was to destroy the family, with himself, and that intention may be still realized. Whether or not the wife knew of the plot cannot be ascertained unless she recovers consciousness.

THREATENED KING GEORGE.

Man Discharged From Insane Asylum Wrote to Royal Palace.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Charged with sending a threatening letter to Buckingham Palace, in which he threatened to shoot King George unless he was paid \$4,000, Percy F. Collins, recently released from an asylum for the insane, to-day was arraigned for trial in Horsham Police Court.

Collins, represented by eminent counsel, pleaded not guilty and was held for trial.

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MRS. ARCHBOLD TESTIFIES FOR ACCUSED JUDGE

Before Senate She Explains Husband's Trip Paid for by Railroad Man.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The unusual scene of a woman testifying in the Senate Chamber was witnessed to-day at the impeachment trial when Mrs. Archibald, wife of the accused Judge of the Commerce Court, took the stand to testify regarding her family relations with Henry J. Cannon.

One of the charges against Judge Archibald is that he accepted Cannon's hospitality on a trip to Europe and that Cannon, as a director in corporations and railroads, was a possible litigant before his court. Mrs. Archibald testified she was cousin to Mr. Cannon and that she had often been on trips with him and his family and recounted several journeys with the Cannon's to support the contention of the defense that the trip to Europe was more or less of a family affair and nothing unusual.

Mr. Cannon was a director in the Great Northern Railroad, Lake Erie & Western and other lines. Mrs. Archibald said the invitation to take the trip was given to her personally, not to Judge Archibald.

"I talked it over with Judge Archibald and urged him very strongly to go," said Mrs. Archibald. "He talked it over with friends and decided to go."

Judge Archibald, called to the stand, said he was in his sixty-fifth year, and was to-day beginning his twenty-eighth year of service as a Judge of various courts.

Judge Archibald gave a full account of his relations with E. J. Williams of Scranton, his negotiations for the purchase and sale of the Katydid coal dump near Scranton, and his efforts to expedite matters by talking with George F. Brown, general counsel for the Erie Railroad. He declared he told Mr. Brown and Second Vice-President Richardson that he did not desire to influence the road to sell the dump, but wished them to reach an early decision as to whether they would sell.

WEAPON LAW RULING PROTESTED BY JUDGE OF THE TRIAL COURT

Never Intended, Says Swan, to Prohibit Household Revolver.

Judge Swan in the Court of General Sessions said to-day that he voiced the sentiment of several of his associates on the bench in protest against the recent ruling of the Appellate Division in a more strict interpretation of the Sullivan law regarding the possession of weapons. The Appellate Division in refusing to overturn the conviction of Joseph F. Darling on the charge of violating the Sullivan law, established the principle that if a man keeps a revolver in his home, even though he never carry it on the street, he is guilty of a felony.

Mr. Darling, who was once a Deputy Attorney-General of the State, made a test case of his arrest and trial in General Sessions. He showed a policeman that he possessed a revolver in his home; it was not proved that he had ever carried it on the street. The Appellate Division sustained the conviction found in the lower court, holding that the strict interpretation of the words "in possession of a deadly weapon" rendered a man equally liable to arrest if he kept a weapon in his house as if he carried it about the streets.

"A great many citizens have called upon me," Judge Swan said, "to inquire if they were violators of the law in that they possessed weapons in their homes. I, for one—and others on the bench agree with me—believe that the Sullivan law has no such strict intent. Several legislators with whom I have spoken have assured me they will secure an amendment to the Sullivan law which will offset the ruling of the Appellate Division."

Joseph Fleischman, broker and head of the Fleischman Batts, received a discharge in bankruptcy to-day from Judge Holt. This is the culmination of the financial troubles of Mr. Fleischman, which started with the panic of 1907 and at one time threatened to carry the bath company and all the companies allied with Mr. Fleischman into bankruptcy.

The bankruptcy proceedings against Fleischman have been on for four years and the individual liabilities were upward of \$100,000, all of which Mr. Fleischman controlled, to-wit: the Le Marquis Hotel, which has just been transferred to the New Belgravia Realty Company.

FLEISCHMAN IS DISCHARGED. Head of Bath Company Is Relieved of Bankruptcy.

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